THE PACIFIC.

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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

Where the golden sunset glimmers
Through the sweet magnolia trees,
And perennial flowers of beauty
Cast their fragrance to the breeze—
Where the chilling blasts of winter
Never bear their icy sway,
Lay a young and gallant soldier,
While his life sands ebbed away.

In the foremost ranks of conflict
He will never stand again—
Nevermore will hear the bugle
Pouring forth its battle strain;
Leading him to deeds of daring
Where the shot falls down like rain,
And the heavy fire of cannon
Echoes o'er the gory plain.

Kind companions watched beside him,
Hearing what he wished to say,
That they might the mournful tidings
Bear to loved ones far away;
Nestled down among the mountains
Of our own fair Granite State,
Is a dear domestic circle,
Who his coming fondly wait.

But his thoughts were wild and wandering,
And he murmured while he slept;
Fancying that the forms of kindred
'Round his couch their vigils kept;
And a comrade smoothed his pillow
With a woman's tenderness;
Bending o'er with pitying kindness,
In this hour of dark distress.
While they watched, his look grew deathly
As the sun went down from sight,
And the eye of piercing blackness
Gleamed with more than earthly light,
And the grave received a treasure
Ere another day was done,
For the form they placed within it,
Had full many a laurel won.

To the home among the mountains
Never will his footsteps turn;
Kindred waiting for his coming,
Ye may well in anguish mourn;
Country, not a braver soldier
'Mong thy buried heroes lie—
Gentle winds, with fragrance laden,
O'er him breathe a nation's sigh.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the fact that so much pecuniary liberality is manifested towards our evangelical *Colleges and Theological Seminaries*. As I have already said in a former letter, there never was a time when so much was contributed for their benefit as now. Within a comparatively short time, Yale has received about $500,000. The Bangor Professorships are now fully endowed. Douglass Putnam, Esq., of Marietta, O., has offered to pay one quarter of $100,000, for the benefit of the College in that place, and the sum is in process of being made up. Good progress has been made in raising $100,000 for Dartmouth, and about $30,000 of the $50,000, Endowment Fund for Iowa College has been paid or pledged. And by the way, this reminds me to correct a misrepresentation in regard to the village of *Grinnell*, Iowa, where the last named College is situated, which found its way, not long since, into the PACIFIC, from a correspondent of the *Presbyterian*. The latter said:

"I expected to find a thriving and very pleasant New England village, of clean white houses, furnished with green blinds, and setting back from the dusty street, embowered in lilacs, rose bushes, and honey suckles: But it lacks much of what my fancy had painted it. One would hardly think the village emigrated from the hills of New England, or any other place in particular. It is a straggling town situated on a bleak open prairie; the houses lack paint and shrubbery, and though the railroad has just reached it, the town looks as if it had fallen into a rapid decline."

To this the editor of the Grinnell *Republican* replies as follows:

"The correspondent of the *Presbyterian* did not understand nature's laws, or he wore frosty spectacles.

"In a town only nine years old, on an open prairie he ought not to expect streets skirted and adorned by the shadowy elms of New Haven or parks of embowering trees as in the "Forest City" of Ohio, nor ought he to look for mansions of marble or palaces of oriental magnificence, where, until within the last two years, we were obliged to draw our building materials from forty to one hundred and twenty-five miles.

"We have been complimented frequently for our neat buildings, ample grounds and numerous trees. The park has a fair supply of trees, the church and public school house are surrounded by them, while thousands of them, in summer time, scatter their pleasant dottings of shade about private residences and along our streets. Don't complain, kind friends, of our trees. They are doing their best to expand into those umbrageous monarchs which will command the respect even of critics."

THE COLLEGES AND THE CHURCHES.

And in this connexion, let me speak of another thing connected with Iowa College, the mention of which may prove a suggestive hint to the friends of Christian education on the Pacific coast. The Congregational *churches* of Iowa are in the habit of making regular, annual contributions for the benefit of the College. This brings them into sympathy with it, keeps alive their interest and stimulates their prayers, and obviates one great objection to our institutions for higher education, viz: that they are isolated and far removed from the heart of the Christian community. And hence the fact, so often wondered at, and wondered over, that so few attend and manifest any interest in the Annual Concert of Prayer for Colleges. I was struck with this at the union meeting on the last Thursday in February in this city. From all the churches here, there were not enough persons present to half fill the Winter street church, where the concert was held, and not one-third even of the city pastors were there! How strange, when every thinking man must know that there can be no more competent object of prayer presented to the churches than that of the descent of the Spirit's influences upon these institutions where is gathered the young talent of the land—the men who are to go out and exert that mighty power in the world for good or evil, which education insures.

Let me commend to the friends of the College of California, and the College in Oregon, the example of Iowa, and suggest that they ask all the churches that sympathize with those institutions, to make them their beneficiaries once a year. The amount of money thus raised is of comparatively little importance, but it brings the College before each once a year, gives an opportunity to present facts as to its condition and prospects, and insures the prayers of the churches in its behalf.

The annual collection for Iowa College has lately been taken up in the church at Grinnell, and *two hundred and forty dollars* were collected in that "dilapidated town," as the correspondent of the *Presbyterian* described it, for that institution.

REVIVALS IN COLLEGES.

Speaking of Colleges, leads me to remark that there is by far too little appreciation of the value of these institutions in their direct religious influence. It has been said that "there are very few churches in which revivals and conversions have been so frequent and so numerous; there are very few communities in which so large a proportion of the population, especially of the young men, are professors of religion, as in the Colleges of New England and the Northern States." There were *twenty* revivals in Yale from 1741 to 1837, less than a hundred years, and *five hundred* conversions! For thirty years previons to 1848, there was a revival there once in two years. No class has ever left Amherst College without witnessing a powerful revival, and scarcely a year has passed in which there has not been special religious interest there, and more or less conversions.

In the few Colleges in the West that have been aided by the Collegiate Society, and that, too, in the period of the infancy of those institutions, there have been more than *one thousand* conversions, and a large portion of the subjects of them have devoted themselves to the work of the Christian ministry. Who can estimate the importance of the religious influence thus brought to bear in our Colleges, or the men of education who go forth from them to wield their mighty influence in society in all the various important spheres in which they move and act as teachers, editors, writers of books, ministers of the gospel, lawyers, physicians, judges, statesmen, etc. etc? I was astonished lately in looking over a list of eminent men *converted in College*, to see srch an array of names of prominent ministers and theological writers. First, John Robinson, the leader of the Pilgrim church, John Cotten, Edwards, senior and junior, Hopkins, Bellows, Dwight, Beecher, Cornelius, Alexander, Everts, and a host of others who have exerted an untold influence on the world. Let us pray more for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon these institutions.

We hear already of some indications of special religious interest in the Colleges, as we might expect after the day of fasting and prayer with reference to them. In Iowa College there have been quite a number of conversions, and the work has spread to the Congregational Church.

REVIVALS IN CHURCHES,

of great power, have been experienced in some places in New England, the past winter, and some are in progress now, but they have not been as general as at some former times. Oh how much we shall need a deeper toned piety and higher standard of religious sentiment when the war closes, and the thousands of our soldiers return to mingle in society again! It will be a trying time for religion. Will there be more than power enough to resist the shock to public morals?

Yours, &c., J. C. H.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN BOSTON—A correspondent of the *Presbyterian* speaks thus of Presbyterianism in Boston. It should be said that both the churches referred to are of foreign materials originally:

"I had interviews with several of our Presbyterian friends, and was happy to learn that our prospects are brightening there. The church at East Boston are getting their pecuniary affairs into a managable shape, and their congregation is increasing. The First Church, Boston, is increasing in numbers, and seems more encouraged than when I last visited that city."

THE NEW EDITION OF ADVENTISM.—The year 1864 not promising to be the year of the end, the latest discovery of the Adventists is, that the present dispensation will end sometime between 1872 and 1875, which they think will be 6,000 years after the creation.

The Mission at Bitlis, Asia Minor—No. 2.

A boy twelve or thirteen years of age, who had been a regular attendant upon our services, after listening to the reading of the Scriptures, telling of Christ's care of his followers, said: "That is true, I have proved it and I know it." How? "Why," said he, "I am an orphan. The nearest relation I have is an uncle, in whose family I have lived since I was very small. What I earn during the week, I give to him, and he supplies me with food and clothing. One evening, not long ago, he said to me, 'I can't keep you in my house any longer, Avides, unless you will give up reading the Bible, and keep away from the Prates. You must leave and shirk for yourself.' I went to bed feeling very badly, and thought long upon my condition, but came to the conclusion that I could not give up the Bible. My conscience could not let me. The next morning I bade my uncle and family good bye and left my home. One day and night I was homeless, bedless and friendless, but the next day, a person came and said that my uncle had sent him to find me and bring me to his house. I went, and when I saw my uncle, he said: 'Here, Avides, don't you leave my house again. Read your Bible. Go where you please to church, but stay with me and be my boy. Since then I have received nothing but kindness from their hands and am happy."

Thus, as I said before, each one of the twenty-five had his own trials, great and small, as did 'Christian,' when he started on his pilgrimage. Only one who commenced, was induced to cease from coming. This was a brother of a priest, an intelligent, amiable young man, whose mind was thoroughly made up that the truth was with us, but his brother was persecuted, and was likely to suffer so much on his account, that he persuaded him to remain at home and read, telling him that he would furnish him with money to buy all the Protestant books he wished, if he would read at home, adding that he would read with him. This last promise influenced him, for he hoped that by this means his brother, the priest, would learn the truth.

Perhaps you can imagine something what effect was produced upon the missionaries to see an audience before them composed of such as had, after much thought and examination, found that they were trusting to a false foundation—that their church, instead of having Christ and his righteousness for its foundation and the Bible for its guide, was trusting to its own righteousness for its foundation, and the doctrines of men for its guide. Such as were convinced that eternal salvation could not be found in their church, and were ready to endure the taunts, jeers, persecutions and hatred of their people—to leave home and near friends, if need be, for the truth's sake. They were souls hungering after the bread of life. Souls that had been wandering in darkness, but now had caught a glimpse of the rays of light, and longed to see open day; who had been cheated and deceived all their life-time, and were now just perceiving it, just opening their eyes to their real condition, and now to the missionaries alone they looked as their spiritual teachers. They (the missionaries) were to impart that instruction to them, which, by the blessing of God was to save their never dying, precious souls. Now there was work. It was not the feeling in the dark, the not knowing in what direction to take the next step as heretofore. But it was day, and all plain before them They had heart, courage, will. Now they saw that their prayers were being answered. What before was a difficult, forced labor, because nobody wanted to hear, was now a pleasure, a delight. Words were not wanting to say, and plenty of texts were at hand upon which to preach sermons. At this time there was no native helper except Gugas, from Diarbekir, who, besides being a great reader, has never had any book education, but he has been taught by the Holy Spirit, and with his warm, glowing heart and pleasant tongue, he was ready to talk of the love of God, and the truths of the Bible to everybody who would listen. He also taught the little boys how to read, for now we had a little school, composed of the children, and brothers of the Protestants. The rest of the work remained for the missionaries, and Mr. Burbank, not having been in the country but a short time, had not the language sufficiently well to preach, although he had made good progress, and he did what he could. He taught the larger children, and would often read a chapter and pray at the Sabbath service. Besides the catechism, there was the Sabbath preaching services, and a Bible class, composed of all the congregation, at which time the Gospels in harmony were taught. Besides the Bible instruction, Mr. Knapp gave lessons to a class of young men who wish to become preachers of the gospel, in geography and arithmetic. To teach from different text-books, in a strange language, is a different thing from what it is to teach in our own native tongue.

The winter is the hardest time for the city, for since we are so blocked in by snow the people cannot get out of the city, and cannot work much, and they can give their time to study, consideration, &c. But as the long winter passes, all begin to work. Shops are opened and merchants send or carry their goods to the surrounding villages to sell; shoemakers their shoes, weavers their cloths. Men and boys all are busy. Those who attend our chapel also would go and come, always taking a bible with them that they might improve every opportunity to spread the light.

The missionaries also lose much during the summer. Yours truly,

A. M. KNAPP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—In cities (outside of Paris) which have more than 2,000 people, of marriageable men, sixteen out of fifty-one were unable to sign the marriage contract; of women, twenty-seven out of thirty-nine. In villages, matters are worse; of one hundred and four men, sixty-nine could not sign; of women, only five out of 104! The number of children in the national schools of France has increased from 3,771,597 in 1848, to 4,731,946 in 1862. Little more than one-half of these scholars are taught by lay-teachers, the others by Romish ecclesiastics. 600,000 children in France are without any kind of instruction. Of the teachers, one hundred and twenty-four had been convicted of crimes in thirty months, and though the number of ecclesiastics (Romanists,) was less than lay teachers, yet the condemnations for crime were five times as numerous among the former as among the latter.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN NAPLES.—In 1861, 63,358 Neapolitan children attended school; in 1863, 140,017. The evening schools had 1,002 then, they have 14,341 now. The Pope fears the schools more than he does the Protestant preaching; but both together, promise a regenerate Italy.

—Rev. A. D. Mayo, formery of Albany, N. Y., has been elected to a professorship in the Unitarian Theological School at Meadville, Penn. Mr. Mayo was a Universalist, if we mistake not. But the *Ambassador* says that the Unitarians have been growing Universalist for twenty-five years: only they have a more roundabout way of coming at the result.

—The Baptists in New Hampshire have decreased in twenty years, 2,584; in Massachusetts, they have increased in the same time, 4,397.

A NEW DENOMINATION.—"The Christian Union Church," to exclude politics, and especially slavery from the pulpit and the religious press, was inaugurated at Columbus, O., Feb. 3d. The actors in it are principally Methodists. Poor, forlorn thing! The denominational organ is to be edited by Rev. Mr. Gwin at Columbus.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN NEW ORLEANS.—Colored schools are succeeding famously in New Orleans. The first was opened in September last, with only two scholars, but it now has 250. Another and another followed till now there are seven schools, twenty-three teachers, and eleven hundred and ninety scholars. The teachers receive from sixty to eighty dollars per month. They are all ladies but two, and most of them natives of New Orleans.

FOURTH AVENUE CHURCH, N. Y.—In one year, of Dr. Crosby's ministry, ninety-six members have been added; twenty-eight by profession.

DRUNKENNESS.

I knew a man whose ships floated on every sea; everything he touched turned to gold; throughout his whole mercantile career he never failed, never suspended, never asked an extension. A large family of children survived him; they were said to be the most beautiful in one of the largest cities of the nation. He himself was one of the handsomest of men; commanding in his appearance, courteous in his manners, affectionate in his domestic relations, indulgent to his children, devoted to his wife. During his life he furnished money in the most lavish profusion for family expenditure, never making inquiry as to its disposal. At his death he provided for his wife a magnificent income, and left every child rich. In the settlement of his estate scarcely a dollar was lost. He never was involved in a lawsuit, and had but one partner in bnsiness, whom he left his sole executor. He had three drawbacks: he was a gourmand; he was never drunk, but was always full of liquor; he habitually made a butt of religion and its ministers. He died before he reached three-score years and ten, of chronic diarrhœa, (as most persons do who habitually indulge in highly seasoned food, and the finest wines and brandies), about seven months before the time he had fixed on for retiring from business. The subsequent history of that large family of highly favored children is suggestive. The eldest daughter, of queenly presence and beauty, died an exile from her father's house. Four others died on the very threshold of beauteous womanhood; one of them in madness; a fifth, by reason of bodily infirmity, is dead to the world; and a son has long been in an asylum, a hopeless idiot. Another survives, a bankrupt, having no business capacity whatever. Another lives, of no promise; and the mother is dead. The lesson here taught, so terrible, is simply this: that the man who makes every day a feast of fat things, and sustains himself in this by never allowing the alcohol to die out of him, except for a few hours in the part of the night, must perish prematurely, and cannot beget healthy children. Every child this man had was born with a rotten constitution, except the first two, when it may be reasonably supposed he had not completely fallen under the dominion of high living. It may be remembered here that four-fifths of the idiotic children, in a well conducted asylum for such, were known to be the children of parents one or both of whom indulged in liquor drinking. I saw a man in a lunatic asylum, an inmate for thirty years, the eldest son of one of the greatest men of our generation, who, up to the time of his marriage, and for a year or two after, indulged freely in whisky drinking.

A case in point is found in a recent statement of Dr. Hull, Superintendent of the Ohio State Asylum.

"A citizen of this State married an intelligent lady, who bore him ten children. After the birth of the first three, the father became intemperate, and during his career as an inebriate, four children were born unto him. He then reformed entirely, and had three others.

"The first three were smart and intelligent, and became useful men and women, and so of the last three. Of the four born to him during his inebriety, two have died in the lunatic asylum, another is there, and the fourth is an idiot! This is not an isolated case. The demonstration is complete and certain, and there is no room left for doubt as to the cause of idiocy and insanity in these cases. Thus an intemperate man or woman transmits a depraved constitution and an impaired intellect to children and even grand-children. The statistics in regard to idiots of Massachusetts, published a few years since, furnished a volume of proofs to the same general statement. The more this subject is investigated, the more certainly it will be shown, that the use of liquor is impairing the health and reason, and shortening the lives, not only of those who drink, but of their descendants."

One of the most eminent politicians of the last thirty years, died a sot lately. His son, a clergyman, died soon after, of delirium tremens, and his daughter, the wife of one of the first men of this city, now dead, was a slave to the bottle.

Not a dozen years ago a man died who left his daughter a million of money. She shone in foreign courts; but so besotted was she, that her husband was compelled to have an attendant who should never leave her side, for the very instant she was left alone, she would leave the house for the nearest grocery.

An accomplished lady, the wife of one of our leading men, became so devoted to the use of stimulants, that a large part of her time was employed in devising expedients for obtaining anything that would intoxicate. Finding argument of no avail, the husband taking advantage of a lucid interval, placed before her the single alternative, either to be placed in a lunatic asylum, or abandon, on the instant and forever, all that could intoxicate. She chose the latter, and for the last five years has been an ornament to society. That she will yet die a sot is almost certain.

A drunken man was sent to the penitentiary. The desire for drink was so overwhelming, that, snatching a hatchet, he severed his left wrist, and running to the keeper, called for a bowl of brandy to staunch the blood, and dipping the bleeding stump into the liquid in one instant, he frantically seized the bowl the next, and drank it to the dregs!

One of the most beautiful women, from Albany, married a New-Yorker. Her wealth, her social position, and naturally fine mind, with genial manners and a large heart, enabled her to command everywhere and at once the respect, the love, and the admiration of all who came in contact with her. She lived but a few blocks away, and died lately, at twenty-two, of "heart disease," it was said, but the inner circle knew that her love for drink was desperate; yet, so closely was she watched, that the cologne water of her toilet was the only thing she could have access to, and of which she consumed vast quantities.

It is officially stated, that up to December 31st, of the past year, the applications for admission to the Reformatory Inebriate Asylum of the State of New York, at Binghampton, already approaches very near five thousand names: coming from all circles of society, some from foreign lands. Nearly two thousand of these are women from the upper classes; women, who, by their position, refinement and culture, reached superior social distinction. And yet all these, by this very application, confess that they find themselves victims to an appetite which they are powerless to resist, confessing that without assistance they feel certain they will sink remediless into the gutter, and a premature grave.

In the light of these facts, the inquiry of a cotemporary becomes most impressive:—Could all the daughters of sorrow in our land, whose husbands are fixed inebriates, be gathered together, it would surprise some to discover how many of them were ladies of great delicacy and refinement, brought up amid wealth and luxury, and even amid all the blessings of religion and piety. The common opinion that drunkenness belongs to the poorer and more degraded of our population, and that it most abounds only in dens and garrets, is, indeed a very mistaken one. A lady of much intelligence and refinement, reluctlanty stated, recently, that the wealth of her husband was his bane, as it drew around him a set of fascinating companions, who drew on his purse for suppers and treats, and who would not let him off until his means were exhausted, and he himself was an unconscious and ruined sot. For weeks he would abstain and make great promise of reform, when he would again fall into their hands; and this was repeated until all was lost.

Nor does the habitual use of opium throw a less fatal spell over its helpless, hapless victims. The news comes across the water that the man whose writings have led captive hundreds of thousands of entranced readers, whose words of burning eloquence have thrilled successive British parliaments, and whose legal abilities made him Chancellor of the greatest nation on earth—such a man, with such a mind, had not the moral power to break the chain of his enthralment, and Disraeli, the younger, by the use of opium, has fallen into "bodily and mental imbecility," and is forever lost to himself, his country, and the world.—*Dr. Hall.*

WINNING SOULS.

A few weeks ago, a man and his wife being tenderly admonished by a Christian friend, were persuaded to visit the long neglected house of prayer. The Spirit of Christ opened their eyes, and they were led to see their need of mercy, and sought and found a God ready to forgive. With thankfulness and love, in conjunction with the friend alluded to, these new converts sought to bring other careless ones to the sanctuary; and the Lord has been pleased graciously to own and bless these efforts, and two other couples have united themselves with the people of God.

That was a blessed Sabbath when this Christian friend, with these six souls, sat at the table of the Lord to commemorate his dying love. O, who can tell the far-reaching result of this simple Christian effort? This friend did no more than every disciple can do. Who cannot say to his brother—"Come thou with us, and we will do thee good; for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel?"

"Would you win a soul to God?
Tell him of the Saviour's blood,
Once for dying sinners spilt,
To atone for all their guilt."

These converts are heads of families, all of them having little children to train up in the "nurture and the admonition of the Lord." There are now three more family altars in the world. The world is richer, brighter, and purer for these; and when we can estimate the usefulness of a Doddridge, we may learn how to value pious parental example and instruction.

Dear reader! fellow Christian! follower of Jesus! where is thy brother? Are you earnestly, and prayerfully, and wisely seeking to win his soul? or are you sleeping over his immortal interests?—*Prayer-Meeting.*

Two Glimpses of Romanism at Rome.

THE POPE BLESSING THE HORSES.

Just as we came out of the door of the embassy, after service, a small troop of the Papal cavalry guard was passing at a gallop. It was Sunday, remember. After the guard came outriders, in showy costume. Then followed a couple of coaches with four horses. All these were the precursors of the Vicar of Christ and his suite, who came thundering on in magnificent state coaches, black and gold, and each drawn by six large horses—the Roman horses, powerfully built, with tails almost sweeping the ground—harnessed gorgeously in black and gold. Other carriages, with four horses, followed by another small detachment of the guard, closed the procession. I asked the object of all this parade on the Lord's Day. The answer was that his Holiness was going to the Square of St. Anthony, to "bless the horses." Once a year, it seems, the horses of Rome receive a wave of the Pope's hand and a drop of holy water from a brush, by way of benediction! It was to perform this precious bit of mummery that this old man, who is supposed by millions of our race to be the center of Christian light and life on earth, was drawn in all the splendor and pomp I have described above, on the Sabbath day, through the streets of the city. As I turned homeward, musing, I could not but say to myself that Christianity must be divine indeed, to survive all that is done in her name. Any merely earthly system would stagger and fall under the weight of the follies and the oppressions of the Romish system.

THE ROMAN LOTTERY.

Another illustration. In driving to the Vatican the other day, our carriage was delayed by an immense crowd of people gathered in a large square, in front of a noble edifice. I inquired the cause of the crowd, and was told to look up to the balcony of the building, on the second story. This balcony was draped from above, with curtains of silk and gold, in the form of an alcove. In the center of it was a gilded wheel, turned slowly by a boy. The wheel stopped, and a clear, musical voice, such as is rarely heard out of Italy, rang out in an intoning way, like the chanting of a priest, a series of numbers. You will easily divine that it was the drawing of a lottery. The building from whose noble balcony the drawings were announced, was an edifice belonging to the Papal government—the Treasury office. The persons who superintended the drawing were Papal officers. The lottery is a Papal lottery: one of the many degrading methods by which this miserable priestly government is forced to raise the money needed for the splendors of the Papal court, and for the expenses of a wretched administration. Nowhere is the habit of gambling more universal than in the Papal States; nowhere is the government more directly responsible for the existence of the vice, and its perpetuation, than here. If you wish to know all about the Roman lottery, its history, and its effects upon the character and habits of the people, read the sixth chapter of Story's *Roba di Roma.*—*Cor. Methodist.*

YOUTH'S.

THE SIXPENNY CALICO.

One day a new scholar appeared in school. She was gentle and modest looking, and did not for a moment lift her eyes from her books. "Who is she?" "What's her name?" were the questions of the girls—but no one knew. "I suspect she is not much," said one of the girls.

"Do you see her dress," said I. "Why, I believe it is nothing else but a sixpenny calico."

"Poor thing, she must be cold." "I can't imagine how a person can wear calico this cold day," said another, whose fine plaid was the admiration of the school. "I must say, I like to see people dressed according to the season," remarked another; "that is, if people can afford it," she added, in a manner plainly enough meaning that her father could.

None of us went to take the stranger by the hand, and welcome her as the companion of our studies and our play. We stood aloof and stared at her with cold and unfeeling curiosity. The teacher called her Susan. When she first came to her place to repeat her lesson, she took a seat beside the rich plaid. The plaid drew proudly away, as if the sixpenny calico might dim the beauty of its colors. A slight color flushed Susan cheek, but her quiet remained the same. It was some time before she ventured on the play-ground, and then it was only to stand on one side and look on, for we were slow in asking her to join us.

On one occasion we had a harder arithmetic lesson than usual, completely baffling our small brains. Upon comparing notes, none of us had mastered it. "I'll ask Susan of her success," said one of my class. "It is quite likely she has," I replied: "do stay here—[illegible]." "I will go," she answered. Away [illegible] went, and, as it appeared, Susan and she were the only members of the class ready for their lesson. Susan had been more successful than the rest of us, and kindly helped my friend to overcome the difficulties of the lesson.

By-and-by I took to patronizing her. "She is really a very nice body, and ought to join us more in our plays," we said. We used to gather round her desk during school hours, and make her "one of us" in the play ground. In fact, I began to have a sort of liking for her. There was something in Susan which called out our respect.

One Saturday afternoon, as I was looking out of the window, wishing for something to do, my mother asked me to join her in a little walk. Dressed in my new cloak, warm furs and hat, I was soon ready. My mother turned into a narrow street.

"Where, mother," asked I, "are you going in this vulgar part of the town?"

"Not vulgar, my dear," she said. "A respectable and industrious part of our population live here."

"Not fashionable, certainly," I added.

"And not vulgar because not fashionable, by any means," she said. She stopped before a humble looking house, and entered the front door.

Then, gently opening a side door, she paused a moment on the threshold. "Come in," said a voice within.

"Pray do not rise," said my mother, going towards an afflicted, lady-like woman who sat in an arm chair. "You look better than when I saw you before." I was introduced, and I fancied the invalid looked at me with a sort of admiring surprise, as she took my hand, and hoped I should prove worthy of such a mother. Then, while mother and she were talking, I sat down, and took notes with my eyes of everything in the room. It looked beautifully neat, and the furniture had evidently seen better days. By-and-by mother asked for her daughter. "She has gone out on some errands," was the answer. "The dear child is a great blessing to me," and tears filled her eyes.

"A mother might well be thankful for such a child." I thought I should be very glad to see the person of whom my mother thought so highly.

"She will return soon. She has gone to carry some work which she has contrived to do in her leisure moments. The self-sacrifice of the child is wonderful. A little while ago, an early friend who had found me out and has been kind to me as you are, (tears came into the speaker's eyes), sent her a handsome winter dress. 'Oh mother,' she said, 'this is too costly for me, when you want some warm flannel so badly. See, mother,' she said, 'I shall enjoy this calico a hundred times more than the finest dress in the world, while you can have your flannel.' Excuse me for telling this, but you know a mother's heart. There is her step, she is coming."

The outer door opened. How I longed to see the comer. "I am sure I shall love and admire her," I said to myself. The latch was lifted. A young girl entered; and my schoolfellow Susan stood before me! I could have sunk to the ground for very shame. How wicked my pride! how false and foolish my judgments! Oh, how mean did my fine winter dress appear before the plain "sixpenny calico."

I was almost sure my mother had plotted all this; for she had a way of making me see my faults, and making me desire to cure them, without saying much directly herself. This, however, had not come about by her design: God taught me by His providence.

As we walked home, my mother gave me an account of Mrs. G——, who had been her early friend; she had lost her property and her husband, and fallen into great distress. But that story is no matter here. I will only add that my judgment of people was formed after, according to a truer standard than the dress they wore, and that Susan and I became intimate friends.

TALK WITH CHARLIE.

"O, Charlie, why don't you let Willie ride on your rocking-horse this afternoon? You know he has not got one, and he would enjoy it so much."

"But I want to ride now, mother."

"Another day would do just as well for you, when he is not here. I am sorry my little boy is so selfish."

I turned from him with a sorrowful look. He was silent a few moments, then ran to me, and putting his arms around my neck, said with his own sweet, peculiar expression:

"Dear mother, am I very bad? What do you mean by selfishness?"

"That you love to please yourself more than you love to please others. You are not willing to give up your toys to your little friends when they want them, yet wish them always to please you. Now, when your friends come to make you a visit, you should do all in your power to make them happy. Try to forget yourself: think only how you can entertain them. If you were to visit your cousin Willie, you would like to have him let you play with his new toys—wouldn't you?"

"Yes, mother, he always does let me play with them. The last time I was there, he let me use his new wagon, and he used his old wheelbarrow. O, we had such fun drawing sand."

"Now, suppose Willie had wanted the new wagon, would you have been as happy with the old wheelbarrow?"

"No, mother; I have played with it so many times, and then I have one just like his'n."

"Then you would have thought it selfish in Willie to have kept the nice wagon all to himself?"

He looked at me a moment, as if he were receiving a new idea; tears came into his eyes, as he said:

"I was a bad boy; O mother, won't you forgive me? I see now what you mean by selfishness."

A kiss of forgiveness satisfied him: away he ran to play. Soon after, I went into the play-room and found the children very glad. Willie was riding the rocking-horse at the top of his speed, going after the rebels, as he said; Charlie was making a whip for him; and, though I watched him in the afternoon, I saw no return of selfishness; and though it costs him many a struggle, [illegible] by the grace of the Holy Spirit, he will be able to overcome [illegible] at last.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

THE PACIFIC.

The Trustees are—J. W. Clark, Cyrus Palmer, E. L. Sawyer, E. P. Flint, and Nathaniel Gray.

All Congregational ministers in the State will act as agents for the PACIFIC.

☞ We would remind the friends of THE PACIFIC that Towne & Bacon, have the largest Printing Office in the State, and their continued favors will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

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TOWNE & BACON, Printers, 536 Clay Street.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
Thursday Morning, April 21, 1864.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to No. 1 Government House, northwest corner of Sansome and Washington streets.

Rev. J. A. BENTON, Rev. GEO. MOORE, Rev. W. C. BARTLETT, } Editors.

Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

H. S. BROOKS, Office Editor.

Our Public Schools.

The Thirteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California has been laid upon our table. It surpasses its predecessors greatly in size. Mr. Moulder's last report filled ninety-one pages: this, two hundred and fourteen. The contents are generally of great value, and the friends of education must thank Mr. Swett for the very full exhibition he makes of the affairs in his, the most important, department of the State.

The statistical portion is more complete in some respects than before; but we miss the hand of a master in this. It should be said, however, that the school year was only ten months. A great amount of new work has been done during this period, and the clerical force of the Superintendent has not been adequately large—to say nothing of a small salary, which, we are glad to say, has been raised to a respectable figure.

No comparison is made in the report with last year. We therefore note some items in such a comparison. The whole number of children under twenty-one years has increased from 114,688 to 121,265. The gain of children born in California has not been so great as last year: then the gain was over 11,000, this year but little more than 4,000. We are sorry to see that the number of scholars in the Public schools is about a hundred less than in 1862, although the average attendance is slightly advanced. Meanwhile, the number of children attending private schools has gone up from 6,886 to 9,158, which is about one-fourth of the whole attendance at the public schools. Under a thoroughly worked system, the ratio would not be more than one-tenth. The School Marshals' reports indicate that over 20,000! youth between the ages of six and eighteen do not attend any school. But if we do not miscalculate, there are more nearly thirty-thousand between those ages, whose names are not enrolled on any school registers, public or private.

The Superintendent did well to carry through the State-tax of one-half mill upon the dollar. This will yield something like $75,000 to the school funds. For it is a noticeable peculiarity of our statistics, that the number of children under legal school age, that is under four years, is very large relatively. This number is half as large as the whole number between four and eighteen. There are 55,000 children under six years, for whom accommodation must be made in the schools during that length of time to come, while the larger portion of those now attending school will remain likewise.

Comparative tables show that the county of San Francisco raised by tax the largest sum per scholar, $11.90, which exceeds the sum raised by the county of Suffolk in Massachusetts herself; San Luis Obispo raised the least, eighteen cents! The average tax assessed in thirty-seven counties was fifteen cents on every hundred dollars of the valuation, San Francisco assessed thirty-five cents.

There has been some progress in schoolbuildings. Only one hundred and forty-nine are reported as "school houses which disgrace the State." The average value of those out of this city is $450. The general style is spoken of as being "as destitute of ornament as a New England barn."

We think that is a slur upon New England barns which they do not deserve. The town of Folsom has, according to the report, built the model school house of the State. Marysville and Petaluma have well arranged school buildings. Brooklyn is redeeming Alameda county, and we take the liberty of adding, is shaming her Oakland neighbor. Watsonville is going forward in a good work. San Francisco is about expending $45,000 for one school house. Since the report was made we have been glad to hear that Redwood City is preparing a noble school building, and San José is determined not be behind herself. At least a hundred new houses will be built during the next two years.

We have no more time to notice other valuable information which occurs in the report. Let our citizens obtain and read it. We almost envy our Superintendent, not the hard labor of his duties, but the privilege of working in a time, when every stroke is most clearly seen to affect the very life and weal of the State and the Union of States. Oh, what an argument for a thorough public school system is God causing to be stated in the existence of this great national contest! Significantly, as State after State of the revolted section is recovered from that rebel military sway, it inaugurates, as witness West Virginia and Maryland, the system of free schools. As too, the slaves leap into the freedom of men, the leaders of the North are with them, to educate them. So the work goes on, first the shock and triumph on the battle field, then the schoolmaster going abroad, and the school springing up in every hamlet. Let not California be beaten in this rapid race by her sisters of the sunny South!

MINISTERS AND POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Connected with the Massachusetts Legislature, are fifteen clergymen, viz: one Universalist, two Unitarian, one Methodist, five Baptist and six Congregationalists.

AN African Congregational church has been formed (formerly Methodist) in the town of Springfield, Mass.

Teachers to be Rejoiced in.

We have been informed that in Diamond Springs, a school is kept by Mr. M. A. Lynde, the Superintendent of schools of El Dorado county, in which are now six young men prepared to enter college. The school is only the public school of that small and retired place. A classical scholar himself, appreciating the value of a thorough course of study, he has inspired his scholars with a desire to obtain the advantages of such a course. He has met these scholars out of the regular hours of instruction, and led them on to the verge of entrance upon college life. This instance shows what might be done in infusing a love of liberal learning among our youth. In the city of San Francisco itself, we have hardly that number of young men prepared to enter college. It is only within a few weeks that facilities for studying the classical languages have been provided in the city schools. El Dorado county has done well to furnish these scholars,—Diamond Springs may well congratulate itself upon having such a teacher, and may many counties and towns of our State be as fortunate in years to come!

Mr. D. C. Stone (we gather this and the following fact from the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction), has taught in Marysville, his present school, nine years. That school claims the honor of having the largest and finest school library in the State, containing more than one thousand volumes, valued at $1,000. It was purchased almost entirely through the scholars, animated as they have always been, by Mr. Stone's earnest spirit.

The little town of Knight's Ferry, in Stanislaus county, has a library of eight hundred volumes, the result of hard labor on the part of Mr. T. W. J. Holbrook, who carries in his pocket a State educational diploma.

In the State Normal School of Michigan, at Ipsilanti, which numbers some three hundred scholars, scarcely a season goes by without invaluable periods of great religious interest, during which many of those preparing to become teachers have become disciples of the World's Master and Redeemer. How blessed to have a state normal school sending out into the various school districts these Christian teachers. The secret is that the professors and instructors in that school have always been earnestly and devotedly religious themselves. Those who have charge of the appointment of teachers, whether in the common, or in the high, or in the collegiate school, should strive to procure those who are most complete in character and attainments, who have public spirit, enlarged views of education, and last, not least but first of all, those who have sat at the feet of Jesus Christ and learned of Him.

The "Essays and Reviews" Decision.

Some months ago, the Court of Arches in England, condemned Rev. Mr. Wilson and Dr. Williams, two of the authors of the seven essays and reviews, to suspension from their ecclesiastical functions for one year's time. This sentence was carried up to the higher court, by appeal, and on the 8th of February last, the Lord Chancellor of the Privy Council, decided that the charges of heresy against the two writers were not proven: the sentence and suspension accordingly were reversed. This judgment does not pronounce upon the truth, or otherwise, of the opinions broached in the essays, but simply upon the fact whether the phraseology does point-blank war with the letter of the articles of the church. The decision gives fullest liberty for any amount of questioning and denial, provided the language of the articles is not directly impugned.

This decision has created a great deal of dissatisfaction. The merely secular prints acquiesce. The judgment follows the analogy of civil trials and they are content. But those, who care for religion itself, are disquieted. Dr. Pusey, the champion of the Romanizing section, has written a letter to the *Record*, the organ of the "Evangelicals," in which he entitles the decision: "the recent miserable soul-destroying judgment, and says, "he has long anticipated the time when the pressure of our common enemy would draw closer into one band all who love our Lord as their Redeemer and their God, and the Bible as being the only Word of God." It will be singular, if the tractarians shall be driven by this pressure, from the fight of traditionalism, to a league for the simple Word of God. They will sooner find that their ground is not safe, unless it is well stripped of the tinsel and trumpery of forms and rituals, which have come down from tradition.

That portion of the dissenters who are in doctrinal sympathy with the essays and reviews, the Unitarians, lament the decision for two reasons. In the first place, the broad churchmen will keep in the establishment, whereas a different decision would have put them into open conflict with it. In the second place, they consider that it is of immoral tendency; it corrupts the conscience, for men to subscribe articles of religion, the original meaning, most evidently and the obvious and natural meaning of which, they do not accept. However legal it may be in the court of the privy council, it is not legal in the court of the privy conscience. Therefore, the great contest between the defenders and impugners of the Bible is only made more intense. It becomes all defenders to betake themselves more earnestly, candidly, and thoroughly, to the study of the questions at issue. The warfare is destined to go on; it will be long in solution. No warfare of any age is of so vast consequence. It is necessary to choose well our ground.

THREE YEARS IN MERCER ST. CHURCH, NEW YORK.—Our old friend, R. R. Booth, has been over this down-town church three years. In that time $14,000 have been contributed to benevolence; the pastor's salary increased by $2,000; seventy have been added, thirty by profession to the church.

"The One Thing We Need."

For the Pacific.

Eighteen centuries have rolled away since the disciples of Jesus assembled with one accord, in one place, waiting for the fulfillment of the Master's promise: "Tarry in Jerusalem until ye shall be endued with power from on high." Ten days have passed away since they saw him ascending in his glory. Ten days they have continued in prayer and supplication. But there is no response, no voice from heaven. Still the cry goes forth from the one hundred and twenty: "O Lord hear; O Lord hearken and do."

The cry is heard; the blessing is poured out, and suddenly there cometh a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting. See those tongues of flame sitting upon them; and they are filled with the Holy Ghost. Now the heralds of salvation are ready to proclaim the joyful tidings, and publish to the assembled multitude that the work of the cross is finished. Behold Peter standing before that great congregation. He preaches the gospel with holy confidence. Marvelous is the result of this preliminary baptism of fire—three thousand conversions under a single sermon—three thousand souls added to the church in one day. Let us follow the fishermen of Galilee a little further. The Master commanded them to "Go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." There they go forth, unlettered and uninformed, to convert the world to Jesus. They see before them a gigantic system of idolatry, supported by all the powers of the State. Unarmed, they go in the very face of this mighty system to work its overthrow. They preach Christ. They denounced the false gods around them. They called upon men to turn from these vain idols; to serve the living God. What was the result? This mighty system crumbles into dust before them. "Men cast their idols to the moles and to the bats;" soon the whole power of Imperial Rome bows down before the white banner of the crucified Jesus. What was the secret of their success? The Master's promise is confirmed. "I shall baptise you with the Holy Ghost and with fire."

Let us go on again for a thousand years. The world is sitting in darkness and the shadow of death. The word and the ministry are no more. The great charter of the rights of man, and the world's liberty is locked up in dead languages. The fountain of life is sealed. The word of the Spirit is given unto the enemy. All is lost, Satan's victory is complete. But now a poor, solitary monk comes forth to the encounter. The brave-hearted Luther hurls defiance at the chair of St. Peter. He proclaims the name of Jesus. He tells the old and the long forgotten story of a free salvation through the blood of the cross. The hearts of men are subdued before him. The dark clouds of idolatry and superstition disappeared, and the day of the reformation, as a flood of glory, burst upon Europe. And would you know the secret of his success? "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Sprit, saith the Lord of Hosts." Let us go on again, for a hundred and fifty years, and witness that wonderful outpouring of the Holy Ghost on Lanarkshire, Scotland. Saturday night was spent in supplication for the preacher. Those Scotchmen believed God's promise: "How much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Ghost to them that ask Him." They prayed earnestly for a baptism of the Spirit. The appointed hour arrived, and the young preacher, John Livingstone, preached with a tongue of fire. Five hundred hearts were wounded by the arrows of Divine love, and hopefully converted under one sermon.

Brethren, why not have such pentecostal sermons in California? Ask, until you can look to God, and say, 'Tis done. "'Tis done, thou dost this moment bless." May this blessed unction—this enriching grace be shed abundantly upon our churches.

GRASS VALLEY, March 31st, 1864.

J. J. P.

First Congregational Church in Nevada.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—Most if not all of your readers will remember the destructive fire which visited Nevada City, last November, laying the quarter part of the town in ashes, including four of our churches. A general feeling of gloom and discouragement was created throughout the whole community—but not until the smoke had cleared away, and the excitement partially subsided, did the church-going portion of our citizens realize the extent of their loss, and then, these bitter truths were evident to all. The town burned to that extent that nearly every person is a loser in a greater or less amount—every church destroyed except one (the Baptist)—the impossibility of raising funds to rebuild them owing to the great loss which the community had already sustained, and a general depression of business in consequence of the great emigration to newly discovered mining sections. Besides all this, there was a reluctance to call upon the people here for assistance, because they had so frequently solicited aid from them under similar circumstances. Taking all the facts into consideration, the prospect certainly was very discouraging. But Mr. Cummings, pastor of the Congregational Church, conceived the plan of going abroad to solicit subscriptions to rebuild his church, and in a few days after the fire, was on the way. He visited San Francisco, Oakland, and Sacramento, at all of which places the people gave nobly. After he returned to Nevada, he took charge of the work of rebuilding and so expeditiously was it carried on, that on the 16th of April, just five months after the fire, he had the pleasure of dedicating in presence of a crowded audience, as neat and beautiful a house of worship as can be found in any mountain town in the State. At a meeting of the Church and Society, held the Saturday evening previous, Mr. Cummings made a detailed report of his work, and the following resolutions were passed:

"WHEREAS, Our church edifice was consumed in the great fire with which the city of Nevada was visited on the 8th of Nov. last, filling us as a church and society with grief and despair; and whereas, our pastor, Rev. H. Cummings, on the 10th of the same month, resolved to appeal to his Christian brethren and benevolent citizens abroad, to aid in the reconstruction of our house of worship; and whereas, the First Congregational Church, and citizens of San Francisco, and the Congregational Church, and citizens of Oakland, responded nobly to his appeals, in money and material to the amount of $2,880 50, and the citizens of Sacramento, to the amount of $210, and the members of the Senate and Assembly, to the amount in the aggregate of $341, and Messrs. Shreeve and Thompson, of San Francisco, to a fine silver plated communion service, and citizens of Nevada City in generous donations: therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the First Congregational Church and Society of Nevada, tender to each and all those ladies and gentlemen who have so generously contributed to aid in restoring to us our house of worship, our most sincere thanks and gratitude, assuring them that their timely aid will be cherished in grateful remembrance by us and our children while life shall last.

Resolved, That to those citizens of Nevada, who, although sufferers themselves, contributed so liberally to aid us, we offer our heartfelt thanks, and pray that the kind Providence who prompts them to give so generously, will always bless them with abundance and plenty.

Resolved, That we tender to our pastor, Rev. H. Cummings, our cordial thanks for his earnest and persevering labor in visiting our Christian friends in different parts of the State, to solicit funds to rebuild our house of worship, and for the able and satisfactory manner in which, under his direction, those funds have been applied, so that he now is enabled in behalf of those donors, to present to the Congregational Church and Society of Nevada, such a beautiful and commodious church edifice.

Resolved, That as a Church and Society, we feel bound to love and serve our Father in Heaven, with increasing fidelity for His great love toward us, and for that overruling Providence which has given us so speedily so good a house in which to worship Him, while so unworthy of His favor; and we do hereby request our pastor to dedicate this house for His holy worship on the next Sabbath day.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the PACIFIC for publication.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the First Congregational Church, Nevada City.

Office Discourses.—No. 19.

TEXT.—Romans 15:14. "I myself am also persuaded of you, my brethren, that ye also are full of goodness."

Introduction.—The forms of goodness are as many as the notions concerning what is good. To find *the good*, the summum bonum, was the one great study of the old philosophy. And this, under altered phrase, is the perplexity of much that calls itself philosophy now. Goodness is of the quality; good, of the product. Goodness resides in the intention; good, in the tendency. One may possess goodness, and not produce very much good. Yet every one should be full of goodness.

Argument. 1. He should be so for his own sake. In a sense all are good; good for something, or good for nothing. Rarely is one found that has not a flavor of goodness in him. Frequently goodness is a very unobtrusive and hidden quality. It may exist along with truth, at the bottom of a well. A partial goodness is rather common. But, to be filled with goodness, is another thing. It makes any one a different man. He is no more a receiver, but a giver. He is no more a half-exhausted well; he is an overflowing fountain. And his delight is up even with his goodness, and runs over with it, and bubbles on the rim, and rays tints of rainbows out upon the air, and stretches green ribbons on each side of a silver line.

2. He should be so for humanity's sake. One is never just full of goodness. He either lacks something or he runs over. As people say—"It never rains but it pours." He has never an exact supply. He never has enough till he has a good deal to spare. Nor is this strange. It is so with all moral and spiritual qualities and attainments. We never have a supply, till we have some to spare, and are never quite full till we begin to overflow. And if all preceding goodness is not for humanity's use, certainly the overplus is, else the overrunning were wasted, and waste supposes imperfection, which is not possible here. Till every man is full and abounding in some goodness, he is only a fish, a receiver, a consumer, a destroyer; and, therefore, all humanity is gladdened when one becomes full.

3. He should be so, for the Lord's sake. God is infinite exuberance. The whole tendency of His nature is to overflow. Profusion is characteristic of Him in all His manifestations. He stints nothing. He cannot but overflow. Wisdom suggests not the fact, but the manner of the overflowing. And, as all His ways are good, He is continually overflowing with goodness. In order to be pleasing unto God, one has simply to be full of goodness; and that he may be like Him, and may glorify Him by that likeness, he should strive for the good which may fill him, be in him and abound, expand him and set him to brimming over. Showing himself like the Being who made him, every man demonstrates his piety and vindicates his righteousness.

Remarks. 1.—Goodness must not be confounded with goodishness. Of the latter, just a little can be tolerated; of the former there cannot be a superfluity. "A good sort of a man," "a good fellow," and a "good catch" may be far from being good men, full of goodness.

2. By mistake, some persons consider goodness an approach to weakness. They imagine that nothing but wickedness is strong; and that men are like butter, the strongest when worst. There may be power in rottenness; but let it not be esteemed better than the strength of integrity.

3. Some men have a natural goodness; but it is only in one part of them, and can not fill them. The goodness that fills comes into the heart from heaven, and thence the whole being is flooded.

Treason.

Treason is a horrid crime; it ranks with murder and arson, and is punished in this world with hanging. Treason has deluged large portions of our land in blood; it is answerable for all the property destroyed, because of the rebellion on the land, for all the ships destroyed at sea, for all the misery produced in the nation, and for the lives sacrificed on battle fields, in camps and in prisons during the past three years. The curse of God is on the traitor; and can honest men smile upon him? Never. While I love my country will I hate treason, and have no fellowship with traitors.

We honor loyal people, but especially do we delight to honor those who make sacrifices for their loyalty; while we loathe all those who sympathize with traitors, and who in any manner give aid and comfort to the rebellion; we pity, if we do not despise, any man, who, even by his silence, will encourage a rebel to wag his disloyal tongue. We will have no fellowship with the enemies of our country's flag; while they remain the enemies of my country, they are my enemies. This I say as a citizen of the United States.

But I am a citizen under another government; I have sworn allegiance to a greater king than any earthly President or Emperor. Jesus is my King, and dare I be disloyal to Him? But I am disloyal whenever I give aid and comfort to His enemies. When I hear His name blasphemed and do not reprove the blasphemer, if the time and place are fitting, I am disloyal; when I hear His doctrines traduced and do not defend the truth, I am disloyal; when I hear His Divinity and Deity denied, openly or covertly, and do not faithfully warn the people of the wickedness and mischief of such errors I am disloyal; when in any way, I encourage and recommend to the public, teachers whose doctrines and whose influence tend to sap the foundations of the Christian faith, I am betraying Christ.

The confessors and martyrs suffered on the rack, in dungeons, on gibbets, and in the fire rather than betray the cause of their King, rather than recant one iota of what they believed to be His truth.

He who denies my Master, cannot be my Christian brother. Grace assisting me, I will stand up for Jesus.

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[For the Pacific.]

Trials.

The man who expects to pass through this world without trials of some sort, will be sure to be disappointed. All are subject to them; from the crowned head that rules over a nation, to the beggar who depends upon the charity of his fellow-men for his daily food, all alike pass through the fiery ordeal.

To the Christian, trials appear as God would have them, for His good. For He chasteneth those whom he loves, and it is a feeling like this that enables the Christian to "rejoice," even in "tribulation." He needs trials to produce the strong muscle, tough sinews, and vigorous constitution of his spiritual nature, in the same way that the man finds it necessary to labor, and exercise his muscles and limbs in order that they may perform their allotted task with that vigor and freedom which robust health inspires within its possessor.

In observing the laws of nature, we find that the more we accustom ourselves to physical endurance, the more we can accustom ourselves to endure, and in the same way do we find this to hold true when compared to our spiritual nature. The more trials the Christian passes through, by the grace of God, the more is he enabled to pass through. Every victory over sin, or every trial through which he passes unscathed, gives him more power to resist the next attack of Satan. Thus, by this constant exercise, the muscles of his spiritual nature become hardened, and he begins to grow strong in the Christian course.

The Christian is led to see, by this trying ordeal, his true position. He finds that this world was not given, or he placed upon it, merely for his own self-gratification, but that it is a place where he can prepare for a far better home beyond the grave. It leads him not to set his heart too much upon the things of this world. As he passes through these trials and sorrows, he is like the gold in the hands of the refiner; all the good which is within him becomes separated from the evil, as the gold from the dross. While the Christian does not seek trials, he still would no more wish nor pray to be delivered from them than the strong man, rejoicing in his strength, would wish to idly allow his strength to waste away, and his manly form to lose its manliness.

In different Christians the trials which they are called upon to go through, are different. One man, who to our eyes appears to be very unfortunate, is called to pass through trials which we are almost inclined to say, are unnecessary, since we feel that he has no need of them. To all outward appearance, it may seem that the hand of God is laid too heavily upon him, and we would almost be inclined to murmur at God's kind providence were it exercised in the same manner toward us. But it is just by such trials as these that he became fitted for what God intends him to be. One is called to pass through trials of adversity and disappointment, another through those of prosperity and success, and each in its turn becomes useful in disciplining us for the varied duties and responsibilities of life.

If we but realize that whatever trials or troubles come upon us (except possibly those by our own wickedness) are for our good, we shall feel better able to bear them, and to thank God for them, knowing that he knows what is best for us. We know that He never afflicts for His own good; but that it is all for our own good.

In no other way can the Christian better illustrate the divine precepts of Jesus, or better show to the world the worth of religion, than by bearing with the true spirit all trials that come upon him. How often has the patient suffering of a Christian during a long and trying sickness been the means of convincing those who attended him, that there was a power in religion. It is by this means that many good Christians have been enabled to testify of Jesus, even on a bed of sickness.

The Christian who lives day by day, by the grace of God, overcoming, and bearing all trials that come upon him, is a living witness for Jesus.

The little perplexities and trials of every day, I am persuaded, try the temper of the Christian fully as much, if not more than the greater ones. From their seeming insignificance, they try our patience and temper. They usually come to us unawares, and if the Christian has not succeeded in obtaining control of his passions, they often lead him to do and say that of which he sadly repents afterwards. When we find that day after day we are caught in this way, we are apt to grow discouraged, and sometimes almost feel inclined to say that it is useless for us to attempt to overcome them.

Who cannot recount the thousand and one little perplexities of the housekeeper, or the business man, or the school-boy or girl? In fact all are subject to them, and it is only by constant endeavor and prayer that we are enabled to overcome them. We should never disdain the day of small things, for

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean and the beauteous land."

And if we overcome these little trials and perplexities of life, when the greater ones come they will not find us unprepared.

C.

[For the Pacific.]

A Retrospect.

The home of youth its radiance pure is seen
Through the gray distance of the faded years,
And down time's dusty road its living green
Perennial verdure wears.

And where are they, who round its cheerful fire,
Shed over all, affection's brighter ray,
The mother dear, the well beloved sire,
Oh! tell me—where are they?

Friends of my youth—where do ye linger now?
Some drooped like buds before the blossoming time,
And some like mellow fruits, dropped from the bough
In life's meridian prime.

Ye all are gone, gone, like sweet summer's smiles,
Before the frowns of winter's chilling gloom;
For you, in memory's love illumined aisles,
Undying garlands bloom.

Sadly I journey on the shadowy way,
Bending with years as bends the ripening grain,
Watching with upturned eyes, the promised day,
When all are young again.

Still groping onward in the lessening light—
Familiar voices gently whisper 'come,"
Beyond the mists, I see the threshold bright
Of the Eternal home.

R. E. C. S.

Books and Papers for our Soldiers in the Hospitals—A movement in the right direction.

A few days ago, the chaplain of the U. S. General Hospital at the Presidio, known as the Wright General Hospital, called on us and solicited copies of our journal for distribution among the soldiers in the Hospital, stating that he designed asking a similar favor of the other journals published in our city. We cheerfully supplied him, and presume all the other papers to which he has applied, have done the same.

Mr. McMonagle stated also that it was his intention to solicit books of all kinds, to establish a library for the use of the soldiers in the Hospital. We think that but few of the charitable objects that have been before our people have been so deserving as this, nor any to which the people will more generously respond. There are thousands of books lying upon shelves that our citizens will gladly contribute for so noble an enterprise as this. We bespeak for the Chaplain as the soldier's friend, a cordial welcome from individuals and churches to whom he may come.

Mr. McMonagle is warmly seconded in the enterprise by the Surgeon in charge of the Hospital, and all the officers connected with this department. Perseverance, zeal and energy will give to the Hospital such a library as will be of permanent value to our soldiers, and a credit to the liberality and loyalty of our people. In this matter *we should not* be behind any of our eastern cities; it is a part of the great Sanitary work which belongs at home, and to which our people will respond liberally.

THE HOWARD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—It is with pleasure that we announce the purchase, by the above named Church, of a lot on the south side of Mission street, between Third and Fourth. The lot measures one hundred by one hundred and fifteen feet, and costs about $19,000. It is the intention of the congregation immediately to erect a church capable of accommodating sixteen hundred people, at a cost of some $60,000. S. C. Bugbee & Son will be the architects, and it is hoped the building will be of stone. By some, it was feared that the congregation would look small in a Hall so large as Platt's, but even that is said to be too strait.

REVIVALS.—Revivals are reported in Lancaster, Mass., South Hadley, Springfield, continued at Easthampton. Thirty joined the Payson church, East Weymouth. Dover, N. H., twenty-six admitted to 1st church; South Britain, Ct., Enfield, N. H., Wabash, Minn., 64 hopeful conversions!

THE enterprising Home Mission Committee of the N. S. General Assembly, have recently appointed three Missionaries to Colorado, and one to Idaho.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pacific Coast.

AFRICANS UP TOWN.—This is "the hour" of the African race. The negro is on the top of the wave. It was a fit thing that the old church of Starr King should pass into the colored Man's hands. The African Methodist Church of this city having purchased it at the cost of $15,500, held an opening service, last Sunday, at which Rev. E. Thomas preached, and Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D., and Rev. J. D. Blain assisted. There was great enthusiasm among the dark faces, especially while the plates were passing and the subscriptions being taken. $1,600 were received, which, with previous and subsequent subscriptions, makes the sum raised about $4,800.

CALIFORNIA MISSIONARY DONATIONS.—The American Board acknowledges the following sums received from Congregational churches in this State: Oakland $22 03, Downieville $80; also from Oregon Congregational churches: Forest Grove $3 80, Oregon City, $5 75, Portland $9 25, Salem $17. Col. E. B. Babbitt, of San Francisco, donated $7,900. We think it very desirable for every church to keep up its connection by monthly collections at the monthly concert for the American Board, and the California Agency of the American Home Missionary Society.

ARIZONA.—Rev. H. W. Read, a Baptist minister, has arrived, at Fort Whipple, the present capital of this Territory. A newspaper has been issued there, called the *Miner*. As far as he could learn, there was in January last no other minister of any denomination. "There are four military forts, garrisoned by a great number of our young men from almost all the Northern States, and for whose benefit there is not even "one" chaplain in the Territory! Our Home Missionary Society should appoint at least four good active men to this field without delay. Towns and town-sites are being laid out, in each of which a lot or lots for a church and school house should be secured for our denomination."

Would that there were scores of young men ready to take hold of all these needy fields of the Pacific Coast!

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—An Episcopal clergyman writes to an Eastern paper thus: "Can you explain why it is that the loud-repeated calls for laborers in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, meet no response among the clergy? Even the secular press expresses astonishment that such crowds of people as congregate in the mining districts and towns should be left without any Christian ministrations. Why are there not as many candidates for a "Mission" as there are for a comfortable Rectorship! Take as an example, Puget Sound, with Olympia, Port Townsend, Seattle, and a half dozen other points; could one desire an ampler field? At the first named place the ladies held a Fair, and realized some six hundred dollars, and at the second place they have a vigorous Sunday school; and yet the only ministrations are Sunday school and lay reading. At those two points a clergyman would receive a warm welcome and cordial coöperation. At several other lumbering ports, where there are no ministrations, a goodly number would gladly attend."

If our Eastern young men will not volunteer, will not the young men of California enter this work?

Eastern and Foreign.

Congregational.

ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL STATISTICS.—According to the "Congregational Year Book" for 1864, there are at the present time 2,651 churches of that order in Great Britain and Ireland, and 248 in the Colonies, besides 203 mission churches, making a total of 3,102. This number does not include out stations. Sixty-one chapels have been erected during the past year, ten others enlarged, and the foundations of thirty-four more laid. Seventy-seven ministers were newly settled in 1863, and no fewer than 215 resigned their charges, 134 of them having removed to other churches. There are on the continent of Europe, 148 Independent churches, in Belgium, Geneva, France, Holland, and Switzerland.

—Mr. Woodruff, the excellent Congregational lay brother from Brooklyn, has done and is doing much for the establishment of Sunday schools in Italy and Germany. He is about to issue on his own responsibility a general Sunday-school paper for Germany, similar to the "Scuola di Dominica," which he established in Florence.

SOMETHING NEW.—There have been two Congregational Councils for ordination of chaplains, on the Mississippi river; one at Vicksburg; and one at New Orleans.

—Mr. Jenkins accepts the pastorate at Pearl-street church, Hartford, Ct.

—A year ago, the Broadway Tabernacle church, N. Y. City, raised $25,000 to pay a debt; they have now raised $40,000 more to complete the payment; they now own the church and its pews, and have an income of $12,000 annually. We should think it was about time to colonize and form a second strong Puritan church.

Presbyterian.

—Like the Baptists and Methodists, the United Presbyterians have been authorized by the Secretary of War to take temporary possession of such Southern churches as are abandoned by rebel ministers. The *Presbyterian* of Philadelphia urges the Board of Domestic Missions of the Old School Presbyterian Church to apply to the Secretary of War for the same authorization, and to use it for the purpose of re organizing the Old School Presbyterian Church in the South.

—REVIVALS.—The Presbyterian church of St. Anthony, Minnesota, has recently enjoyed a precious outpouring of the Spirit of God. Christians have been revived, sinners have been hopefully converted. We are glad to state also, that the church in Smyrna, Delaware, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. Thompson, has been visited with a gracious revival.

—Fifty persons have been admitted to the Presbyterian church at Ipsilanti, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

BAPTISTS.—The *Freeman* (Eng.) has a statement of the strength and other statistics of the Baptists of the three kingdoms, as follows: England contains 1,782 churches with 188,374 members; Wales, 455 churches and 53,783 members; Scotland, 97 churches, 7,940 members; Ireland, 36 churches, 1,348 members: total number of churches, 2,370, membership, 251,445. It is to be remarked that these totals are estimated, the average membership of all the churches known being taken for those the membership of whom is not ascertained. England has 478 churches without pastors; Wales, 116; Scotland, 19; and Ireland, 8. Certain of the churches included in these estimates are claimed as well by the Congregationalists, and indeed, open communion has so thoroughly demoralized some of the churches, that they hardly know where they do stand, but have to invent a new term to be known by.

A HINDU PATRON.—The Maharajah Duleep Singh, a born Hindu, has settled himself in England, to enjoy his immense fortune. He has purchased a great landed estate, and is furnishing Hatherop Castle, in luxurious style. He is said to be as good a churchman as the Bishop of Oxford himself, and has the nomination of the clergyman of the parish.

A VETERAN SEAMAN'S CHAPLAIN.—The Rev. Dr. Sawtell, for many years chaplain of the Seamen's Bethel, at the port of Havre, has returned to the United States. Dr. Sawtell has been for nearly thirty years in France, employed for the welfare of seamen.

UNITARIAN CHURCH IN AUSTRALIA.—The only Unitarian church in Australia, called the Unitarian Christian church, is at Melbourne. It is absolutely necessary that the church edifice, scarcely in a tenantable condition, should be rebuilt; and the society are now earnestly engaged in this work, which their own funds are not sufficient entirely to carry out.

Rev. M. Coquerel, the eloquent Unitarian preacher, announced on the first Sunday of February, from the pulpit, in which he had preached for twenty years, that his services in that place had come to an end.

By a combination between the Orthodox and Romanists, Mr. Coquerel, whose term of service had expired, failed of a re-election by the consistory. This is regarded as a victory over the friends of liberal Christianity.

COLORADO.—A correspondent of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* thus writes: "Governor Evans, who is an enterprising man, and an earnest Christian of our denomination, has exerted great influence upon the moral and religious character of the community. Through his influence and that of other prominent men, a seminary of great promise has been established at Denver, under the care of the Methodist church, which has some able men cultivating this new field, among whom we mention Mr. Willard, presiding elder of Denver District. Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics are also at work here, and have already erected spacious churches. There is but one church edifice in the mountains, or mining region, and that is a Presbyterian one at Black Hawk Point."

GEN. GRANT TEMPERATE AND RELIGIOUS.—Gen. Howard says Gen. Grant is a strictly temperate man, and religious. His marked characteristic is a wonderful faith in his success, amounting almost to the fatality on which Napoleon so strongly relied.

CHURCHES IN CAMDEN, N. J.—The population of Camden, is put down at 14,404. It has four Baptist, five Methodist, two Presbyterian, (Old School), two Episcopal, one Lutheran, and one Roman Catholic churches, and a Friend's Meeting House, sixteen places of worship in all.

A DOUBLE CALL.—Rev. J. L. Jenkins, who has been supplying the South Church, Salem, Massachusetts, formerly under the care of Rev. I. S. Dwinell, of Sacramento, has been invited to become its pastor, and has also been called to the Pearl street church, Hartford, Ct.

Late Publications.

KATE ELMORE, or Light in Darkness. Boston; Henry Hoyt; 16 mo., 281 pp.

This book is one of the many signs of these peculiar times. Its scene is in Newbern, N. C., and Kate was a poor, degraded mulatto girl. The story is a healthy one, and does one good to read. It has, however, the air of having been made up in Boston, and put into Newbern, without much respect to time or place.

SANDY McLEAN, and other Stories. Same publisher 109 pp.

The tales of the old Scotch Covenanters can never fail to be of peculiar interest. Sandy, though not better than the average, is still strong and bright with their independent stand for truth and liberty.

The above books are from C. Beach, 34 Montgomery street, who keeps a good assortment of books, and pays especial attention to Sunday school and children's publications.

FREE SCHOOLS IN MARYLAND.—Four years ago, in the Legislature of Maryland, a proposition was made by a member from the city of Baltimore—which city then possessed a system of public free schools equal to any in the nation—to provide a general system for the State. The proposition was objected to by a member from one of the chief slave-holding counties, on the ground that it would abolitionize the whole State. The proposition is now before the Legislature again; but under how different auspices! Baltimore owed, in great measure, her forward rank in anti-slavery to the fact that all her children, poor and rich, were educated in free schools. Maryland has made gigantic strides toward a free State, but the day when a free public school system is inaugurated, will be the day of her ripe deliverance.

MR. GODDARD'S WILL.—We are informed that Mr. Goddard, by his will, after making certain specific bequests to members of his family, left $1,500 to the Protection and Relief Society, and $500 to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and made the College of California his residuary legatee.

To this latter Institution, of which Mr. Goddard was for many years one of the Trustees, he was, while living, a constant benefactor, and, whatever may be the result, under the necessities imposed by the law upon the executors, under the will, there is no doubt of his intention to be more liberal toward it in his death, than he was even in his life.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The principal item of intelligence received during the week—one that has aroused a feeling of horror and uncontrollable indignation in every loyal community—is the fall of Fort Pillow, and the butchery of its brave defenders. The tragedy is thus briefly described by the *Times*: On Tuesday morning, April 12, Forrest, McCollough, and Chalmers, with 6,000 to 8,000 men, attacked the fort, garrisoned by a battalion of the 13th Tennessee cavalry, numbering 500 men, among whom were 200 negroes. Some citizens were also inside the fort, who fought well. The women and children went over on an island. The enemy were hid and fired from behind (cover) for some time. A surrender was demanded several times without effect. At last the enemy formed into two columns and made a direct assault. All the troops in the fort fought like heroes, until the rebels were seen on the breastworks, when the colored troops gave way and ran down under the river bank. The white troops were ordered to take their place, but the derangement of the lines could not be remedied, and the enemy poured in, forcing the Federals back to the river. Here they were compelled to give up. The gunboat No. 7 threw 240 shells, but did not do much damage to the enemy. Our troops spiked three guns, which were captured by the enemy, who subsequently set fire to everything combustible, burning all the houses in town. The negroes who had taken refuge under the river bank were shot wherever found, notwithstanding the surrender. Forty-nine white troops were also shot and wounded after the surrender. The enemy took about 100 prisoners. Wounded 65. The remainder are killed.

Still later advices detailing the capture, compiled from letters received subsequently, give a more particular account of the horrible atrocities perpetrated. Many of the wounded were shot in the hospital, and the remainder driven out and the hospital burned. The morning after the battle, the rebels went about the field to shoot the negroes who had not died from previous wounds. Many of those who had escaped from the works and hospitals, who desired to be treated as prisoners of war as the rebels had promised, were ordered into line and inhumanly shot down. Of 350 colored troops not more than 50 or 60 escaped, and not one of the officers in command of the colored troops survives. Gen. Chalmers told the correspondent that although it was against the policy of his government to spare negro soldiers and their officers, yet he had done all in his power to stop the carnage; at the same time he believed it was right. Another officer said that our white troops would have been protected had they not been found to do duty with negroes.

The rebels evacuated the fort almost immediately, destroying everything destructible, and finishing by blowing up the walls and fortifications of the defensive works.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have received instructions from the Senate to inquire into the matter and report at an early day. Earnest speeches were made by Conness and others in favor of strict measures of retaliation.

If it were not for the atrocities perpetrated in this affair, it would not receive more than a passing comment. There are many Federal successes of equal or greater magnitude to record, if it were possible indeed to chronicle the innumerable skirmishes and lesser engagements generally resulting in success to the Union cause. Thus we have reports of a fight near Winchester, between Major Hunter, with a force of Pennsylvania cavalry, and the rebels under Imboden, resulting in a decided success on our part. Also the evacuation of Shreveport, La., and the destruction of the rebel rams *Missouri* and *Shreveport*; also a brilliant fight at Pensacola, between the Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fourth N. Y. cavalry and Fifty-Seventh Alabama rebel cavalry, in which the latter was almost annihilated in a hand-to-hand fight with sabres; also several skirmishes and engagements during the progress of Gen. Steele's expedition in Southern Arkansas, all resulting in Federal victories. Considering these and such as these, we could well afford to look upon the temporary occupation and partial destruction of Fort Pillow, as a passing incident of trifling interest in so gigantic a war. But the massacre of the colored troops and their accomplished white officers, which the rebels seem determined to perpetrate at every opportunity, demands immediate action on the part of our Government of the most vigorous and determined character. Having now, it is believed, more than a hundred thousand colored troops in our service, commanded by the most patriotic and accomplished of our officers, it is impossible for our Government to pass this and other butcheries unnoticed and unpunished. Surely, with the vast preparations for the coming campaign, it will not be impossible for us to select from among our prisoners such hostages as shall secure us, in future, from the crying disgrace and mortification of similar outrages.

The recent fluctuations in Gold have attracted great attention. Advices from New York state that it varied, in one day, from 173 to 189, closing at 176; and somewhat similar but less extreme fluctuations have characterized the market for some time past. Recently there has been a rapid decline occasioned, it is said, by Secretary Chase's recent sale of £400,000 to £800,000 sterling exchange.

A Gold Bill is now under consideration, providing that none but *bona fide* owners, in actual possession, shall make contracts for the sale of gold or foreign exchange, and forbids transactions, except at the place of business of the buyer and seller. All contracts in violation of the act are void, under penalty of fine or imprisonment. The bill was drawn up at the Treasury Department. On Wednesday, Secretary Chase telegraphed to Chairman Sherman and Hooper, from New York, urging immediate action thereon.

Stirring news is anticipated shortly from the Army of the Potomac. It is reported that the roads are drying rapidly, and vigorous preparations are making for an immediate advance.

MARRIED.

In this city, April 17th, by the Rev. J. A. Benton, George Andrews to Mary Swett; all of this city.

In this city, April 12th, by the Rev. J. E. Benton, Lieut. Governor T. N. Machin to Nancy M. Knight of this city.

At Walker's Basin, Tulare county, Daniel W. Walser to Mary F. Lightner.

At Cathay's Valley, March 7th, John M. Hudson to Mary F. Wells.

In Lagoon Valley, April 10th, J. H. Lockett to Cordelia Schermerhorn, late of Illinois.

At Red Dog, Nevada county, April 10th, R. King to Mary Dorn.

In Fairfield, April 4th, James Hamilton to Ruth A. hadbourn.

In La Grange, March 20th, John S. Williams to Addie Carter.

In Dayton, N. T., April 10th, Benjamin Sperry to Betty Covert.

DIED.

In this city, April 13th, Peter Blanken, a native of Hanover, Germany, aged 29 years.

In this city, April 11th, Mary Lincoln Clarissa, daughter of John J. and Anna Helena Burns, aged 3 years, 5 months and 5 days.

In this city, April 12th, in City and County Hospital, J. F. Cameron, of paralysis, a native of Mass., aged 37 years.

In this city, April 13th, William J. Trick, a native of Ohio, late of Red Bluff, Cal., aged 34 years.

In this city, April 14th, of consumption, after a long and painful illness, H. W. Woodyard, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, aged 41 years, and for 14 years a resident of California.

In this city, April 11th, Atherias Harris, wife of E. Harris, aged 20 years.

In this city, April 9th, Mrs. Susan F. Lord, wife of Andrew J. Lord, a native of Rockland, Maine, aged 33 years.

In this city, April 11th, Mary L. C. Bevins, daughter John J. and Anna H. Bevins, aged 3 years.

In this city, April 13th, Mrs. M. C. Moody, a native of New York, aged 38 years and 6 months.

In this city, April 13th, Laura A., daughter of S. A. Metcalf, aged 13 years and 8 months.

In this city, April 18th, of disease of the heart, Richard Graham, aged 48 years.

In this city, John Parrott, aged about 33 years.

In this city, April 17th, Charles St. John West, a native of Salem, Mass., aged 29 years and 8 months.

In this city, April 17th, Joseph Higgins, a native of Massachusetts, aged 45 years.

In Sacramento, April 15th, James Hannah, a native of St. Louis, Mo., aged 28 years.

At Poland's, Mariposa county, April 8th, Allen Wentworth, aged about 30 years.

In Sacramento, April 13th, W. F. Maltby, a native of Illinois, aged 2 years.

In Santa Rosa, April 5th, Griffin Treadway, aged 71 years.

In Santa Rosa, April 5th, Rev. N. B. Clark, aged 29 years.

At Knight's Ferry, April 12th, Susan A., wife of S. K. Hassinger, aged 37 years.

Near Lovejoy's Mill, Mariposa county, April 2d, Hiram K. Magoon, Sr., in the 60th year of his age.

THE BEST INVESTMENT

EVER OFFERED

IN CALIFORNIA

IF ANY PERSON WILL STOP TO THINK—will consider for a few moments, what makes

Real Estate Valuable,

In one locality more than another—and in the same connection will analyze the offer I make to sell a number of LOTS in connection with a

Public Park,

Larger in extent than any in America excepting

CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK,

He must, if a reasonable man, be compelled to admit that

Five Hundred Dollars

Invested in a Lot

One Hundred Feet Front by One Hundred and Twenty Feet in Depth.

In a locality peculiarly favored by Nature, as to its

FORMATION AND BEAUTY

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Within FOUR MILES OF the

CITY HALL,

Upon the line of a projected

CITY RAILROAD,

Upon the Present Great Thoroughfare leading out of the city, in the immediate vicinity of a

COLLEGE

Now in operation, and adjoining the site of what is to be the Great

University of the Pacific,

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PARK,

And if said Five Hundred Dollars will, in addition, secure an interest in the frontage of said PARK sufficient to make another large

Building Lot,

We repeat, if an honest man, and possessed of a grain of common sense, he must be compelled to admit the investment better than was ever before offered in California. The old year has passed away and we have entered upon a new one, and no better commencement can be made than an investment in

'UNIVERSITY MOUND'

And the frontage on

'CENTRAL PARK,'

SAN FRANCISCO,

With the College constructed, each Lot on

University Mound

Will be worth much more than the

WHOLE INVESTMENT.

With the Railroad completed, each "MOUND" LOT will be worth

Double the Amount Invested.

With the Park conveyed to the City, the interest in the

PARK FRONTAGE

Will be worth from

One to Four Hundred Per Cent. Profit,

Unless San Francisco differs from all all other places in the world.

To the Hundreds

Who have within the last year told me that they regretted that they had not followed my advice as to buying

REAL ESTATE

And to my patrons who have followed it, and made money in consequence, I will simply say that this is

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To anything I have before offered, or ever expect to

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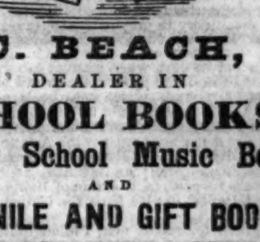
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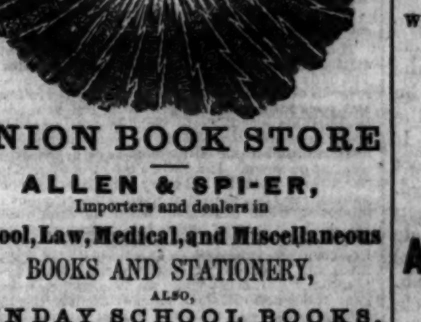
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Returning, leaves Alviso, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 9 o'clock A. M., in connection with Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara at 8 o'clock, A. M.

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Important improvements and additions have been made during the past winter to this already extensive establishment, so that we are now enabled to offer greater facilities for the manufacture of machinery than any other establishment west of the Rocky Mount

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THE ABOVE COMBINATION SEcures the most complete amalgamation of the precious metals of any process now known.

By it steam is introduced in the most effective and economical manner, while it is peculiarly adapted to the catching of floating gold and silver, known to be otherwise lost.

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The public are informed that Letters Patent have been granted the undersigned upon steam chest false bottoms, for the inside of Amalgamating Pans or Tubs and are cautioned against making, buying, using or selling the sam without his consent.

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For sale cheap by

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THE FARM.

THERE'S ROOM FOR THEE AND ME.

Who art thou traveling on life's way?
  Let us companions be—
The world is wide, choose what they may,
  There is room for thee and me.

What e'er thy fortune, craft or trade,
  Be it by land or sea,
The loom, the anvil or the spade—
  'Tis all the same to me.

What if our occupations should
  Unlike in nature be,
Let us be friends, be friends, for that's all good
  Was given to thee and me.

The forest's shade, the songs of birds,
  The streams, and lakes, and sea,
The fishes and the fattening herds,
  Were sent for thee and me.

The sunny sky, the summer flowers,
  Where hums the industrious bee,
The verdant hills, and shady bowers,
  Were made for thee and me.

Should our positions differ wide,
  And wealth thy portion be,
Our paths may not be side by side,
  Yet there is room for me.

With whatsoever God hath given,
  Let us contented be,
Whether below, or up in heaven,
  There's room for thee and me.
—Prairie Farmer.

POTATO CULTURE.

The potato does best upon a dry soil, indeed, it is impossible to grow a good crop anywhere else. In the West, the most successful growers that we know of have been in the habit of plowing deep—generally in the Fall—refitting the ground in Spring.

Plant early—as early as the frost leaves the ground. It will do no harm if a slight freeze follows. It will not injure the crop, and you will have earlier, larger and better potatoes.

About the number of eyes in a hill—whether it is best to plant small potatoes, etc., there is much difference of opinion and practice. Some put from eight to twelve bushels of seed to the acre, others contend that a single eye, or at most two eyes on a hill give the best crop. It is best to mark ground so that it can be cultivated both ways, and do the cultivating before the potatoes blossom, as disturbing them after that time is an injury.

The Mercers, Neshannocks, and Carters, seem the varieties most in favor for market. M. L. Dunlap, of Champaign county, once communicated his method, thus: Plows land eight inches deep in Fall. When ready to plant in Spring, plow again, shallow furrows, dropping seed in every third furrow—a single cutting in a place, fifteen inches apart. The fourth furrow, of course, covers the seed. As soon as the tops appear above ground, harrow the land thoroughly; then go through with the cultivator and twice with a shovel plow, being carefully to do all this work before the potato plants bloom. The hill should not be disturbed after. He estimated the cost of growing them this way (old prices for labor of course) at eight cents per bushel.

As there is considerable inquiry about the cultivation of this crop, the different varieties, etc., we wish to hear from our practical man on the subject.—*Prairie Farmer.*

ANTS IN THE GARDEN.

How troublesome several species of them are, is so known that I need not say a single word about it. Much less known is a sovereign remedy, which has never failed to expel them from the house, the garden, or the hot-bed. I read it a number of years ago, some where, and being fond of trying experiments, I made use of it, and I found it infallible in every instance. This remedy consists in "ground coffee." It is only necessary to sprinkle some of it on the ant-hills, or on those places where the insects are frequently seen, and within fifteen minutes not one of them will be found. Last summer, they had made a large hill very near one of my fences. Before I expelled them, I called together a number of boys and girls, coming from a school, to show them the effect of coffee on the ants. The children were not a little amazed to witness the precipitate flight of the ants from their hill, which I had sprinkled with coffee. A few minutes after the sprinkling, not a single one could be found, to the great astonishment of the children.

The remedy is so simple and so easy of application, under all circumstances, that I wish to call the attention of the reader to it. I have it, therefore, printed so large. During a series of years I have had so many occasions to avail myself of it, that I can speak with the greatest confidence. I repeat it: "It never fails."—*Cor. Horticult.*

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

A correspondent in an agricultural paper says: "The foot-rot was discovered among my sheep, last winter. I had blue vitriol finely pulverized, and a part put in water, more than the water would dissolve. Each sheep was placed on its back, and all the feet carefully examined. If not affected, the strong solution was applied between the hoofs with a small swab. If a foot was diseased, all the hoof, loosened from the quick, was thoroughly pared off, the tender part wet with the vitriol water (to make the powder adhere better), and fine vitriol put to the part affected. Swab between the hoofs, and remove all affected sheep from the well sheep. The thirty and forty in the hospital flock were properly attended. If not cured by the first application, the foot was examined, and more vitriol applied. The well flock were watched. If a sheep be diseased, it was removed, and the whole flock received an application of the vitriol water between the hoofs, with a swab. Three hundred sheep, consisting the flock, were treated with the swab four times. The manure under the shed did not freeze. They were cleaned and well littered. In six or eight weeks the disease disappeared, and has not since shown itself in the flock."

BEANS AS A FIELD CROP.

They are a valuable crop, and with good care are as profitable as a wheat crop. They leave the soil in good tilth. I cultivated the beans, the last year, in three different ways, viz: in hills, and drills, and sowed broadcast. I need not describe the first, which is a well known process. I had an acre in drills, which was the best crop I ever saw. My management was this: On the acre of light ground, where the clover had been frozen out the preceding winter, I spread eight loads of long manure, and immediately plowed and harrowed the ground. Drills of furrows were then made with a light plow, at the distance of two and a half feet, and the beans thrown along the furrows about the 25th of May, by the hand, at the rate of at least a bushel on the acre. I then gauged a double mold-board plow, which was passed once between the rows, and was followed by a light one-horse roller which flattened the ridges. The crop was twice cleaned of weeds by the hoe, but not earthed. The product was more than forty-eight bushels by actual measurement.—*Judge Buel.*

DIPHTHERIA. — Diphtheria is making such havoc in Lunenburg, Vermont, that there is not at present a single school in the town in operation.

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS.

Upon balloting, in the Fruit-Growers' Society of Western New York, for the best fourteen varieties of pears for family use, the result was as follows, 21 ballots cast: Bartlett 21, Angouleme 18, Louise Bonne 17, Sheldon 17, Lawrence 17, Doyenne d'Ete 17, Seckel 16, Belle Lucrative 16, Beurre Giffiard 14, Beurre Anjou 14, Rostiezer 12, Flemish Beauty 12, Winter Nelis 12, and Beurre Bose 11.

BUTTER.—There is no product of the farm that presents so much difference as butter. This arises chiefly from using vessels for holding milk, and utensils in making the butter, which are soured. Milk has a peculiar acid, very easily formed, which entirely takes away that rich, sweet flavor belonging to good butter. A very little soured milk or cream on vessels rapidly generates enough acid to take that flavor away. To avoid this, great care is requisite. Cleanliness only is not sufficient, in having the vessel well washed, but they must be carefully washed in boiling hot water, and should be boiled in it also. But as cream is very apt to stick, even in good washing, when the vessels are boiled in water some pearlash or soda should be put in it, which destroys any acidity that may be about the vessels.

"THE PEACH KING".—Mr. Reybold is the "Peach King" of Delaware. As an agriculturist, his operations are marvelous, this gentleman having under cultivation, in peach orchard, no less than eight hundred acres, of which one hundred and fifty were planted last year, and two hundred more will be added this Fall, making one thousand acres in all, exclusively devoted to peach culture. The crops find a ready market in neighboring cities, at remunerative prices. While it is maturing, two steamboats are constantly running to carry it off. The net profits for the last three years are roughly estimated at $300,000.

LESSON TO AMERICANS.—Of the hundreds of elegant seats put up all over the city of Paris for the purpose of the public, there is not one disfigured by a pen-knife. From one end of the town to the other, every where, the choicest flowers are blooming, with only a barrier a foot high around the beds, and yet not a single plant or flower is ever touched.

HOUSE-RENTS AND MR. ASTOR.—At the present time, the balance of power in this respect, probably, lies in the hands of Mr. Astor. This gentleman is worth, at present valuations, probably, considerably more than sixty millions of dollars. It was to be hoped that he would signalize himself, at the present opportunity, as a man whom vast successes had not hardened, but who rejoiced at an opportunity to show himself grateful to the community where his wealth was made and is invested. Yet Mr. Astor has advanced his rents thirty per cent.

CHILDREN'S FAIRS.—The little children can do wonders when they really make a business of it. The little ones of Fitchburg have lately held a Charity Fair, at which they realized $110, for the soldiers; and last week, three little ones of Brookline: Misses Lizzie Cormerais and Fanny Foster, and Master Charles Foster, held a Fair in a private residence, which netted $100 in the same good cause.

[From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.]

THE TEA TREE CULTINATION.—The cultivation of the tea tree with the manufacture of its leaves into an article of domestic consumption, is now in progress in Pennsylvania, and the State Legislature has granted a charter of incorporation to the American Tea Company, which undertakes to develop this new productive resource in Pennsylvania. The Hon. J. W. Quiggle, late Consul to Antwerp, is at the head of this body, and the gentleman who may be considered its working head is Dr. Spencer Bonsall, who reported to the Patent Office some years ago, in favor of cultivating and manufacturing tea in the United States, and acquired his practical knowledge on the subject as Superintendent and Chief Manager on the lands in India of the Assam Tea Company.

The tea plant is indigenous in Pennsylvania. By the use of machinery in preparing the leaves, a superior article can be produced here, and sold at the rate of from eleven to thirteen cents, delivered in market; or about one-third of its cost when manual labor is employed in the East Indies. At present the produce of tea per acre is about 400 pounds, which may be largely augmented. It grows wild in some (not all) of the mountainous districts of Pennsylvania, and is found there in great abundance. Set machinery against the Asiatic process of personal manipulation and the cost of manufacture here becomes much lower than in China, Assam, or Java. It may come to pass, in the time of living men, that Europe will import her tea from the United States, and not from China.

The green tea raised near Philadelphia has the look, odor and flaxor of Asiatic tea, with a slight herbacious taste, the consequence of its not having been kept long enough before brought to the test. This alone makes it differ from ordinary hyson of good quality.—*Philadelphia Press.*

GETTING TIRED.—This is a most fatal point for all active business men, energetic brain manœuverers, and strong-minded, clear-headed tacticians to arrive at. How often do we see those who have all their lives long transacted a world of duties—who have crammed each day full of a crowding phantasmagoria of men, operations, plans, achievements, etc—who have obtained a power of doing in an hour more than rising young men around them can do in a day—who themselves wonder at their own capabilities, grasp and executive action—who are a marvel to their younger acquaintances for their energy, vitality and comprehensive talent—how often do we see these men, as soon as they are *un*fortunate enough to find a son or nephew, a son-in-law or a younger partner able to "take their place," lay back to seek a little ease, and then presently die.

"To take their place"—that's the fatal error. The moment that an old war horse of the busy mart imagines himself a little "tired," and lays down all day upon the sunny slopes, nibbles lazily the best spots in the campus, and is content to watch the young colts jostle each other in the race where *he* always won; then his joints begin to stiffen, his hide grows tight, his hoofs soften, and the knackers soon cut him up.

Just as soon as the old merchant gets a clerk who can do something more than a "master's bidding," who is smart enough to very soon take his master's place, death is not far off—unless active employment is found in public life, in travel, or in speculation. It is a singular fact how intimately connected mental occupation is with longevity, that as soon as the "thing" will go itself, the motive power, no longer needed, expires.—*Revelations of a Stock Broker.*

GOLD THE REGULATOR.—The Boston *Shipping List* says, in its annual report:

The year has been one emphatically of high prices for all the luxuries and many of the necessaries of life.—The daily fluctuations in gold, caused by the successes or reverses of our army, have kept the market in a feverish and excited state during the year, and at times led to considerable speculation. Gold has, in fact, been the great regulator throughout the year, and all kinds of merchandise became either excited or depressed as gold went up or down. Thus, when the rates of gold touched the highest point in February and March, at one time going up to 172½, the value of all kind of goods rapidly improved, while in August, when the rates declined to 122½@125, the market touched the lowest point for many of the leading staples. As remarked above, the advance has been most marked in the luxuries of life, and on them the Government wisely recommends increased taxation. But, as a people, we have become so extravagant in our notions, that many of the luxuries that can be safely dispensed with, are looked upon as essentials. Real estate and house rents are not above the average for some years past. Flour, the staff of life, has been purchased comparatively cheap throughout the year. Beef, pork, and potatoes, if we take the average for ten years past, have ruled comparatively low. On the other hand, Coal, Coffee, Clothing, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, and Spices, have advanced materially, while Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and Tobacco, have touched figures that are fearful to contemplate by those who still indulge in these now costly luxuries.

AN OLD MINER'S OPINION.—Benj. Meredith, formerly a resident of this vicinity for six years prior to '58, returned to Downieville a few days since. In the year mentioned, he left here for the Atlantic States, and in '59 emigrated to Pike's Peak, where he put in three years mining to little or no purpose. From there he made his way North, spending eighteen months at Powder River, Placerville and Bannock City, meeting with about the same success that attended his efforts at the Peak. He pronounces the diggings he visited since leaving California comparatively worthless, excepting a few claims in the Boise mines, which are owned almost exclusively by capitalists. Saw in his rounds thousands of men who could neither obtain labor nor procure more than a pitiful subsistence delving for gold, and who would gladly return to this State could they raise the means. Mr. M. appears like a straightforward, sensible man, whose word can be relied on. Returning after an absence of nearly six years, he is firmly convicted that as a mining region California has no equal on this coast nor elsewhere. Those of our mining population who place reliance in every big story they hear of rich mines in the distance, and who are prone to give them a trial, might learn wisdom from the experience of another by treasuring up the facts above set forth.—*Sierra Democrat.*

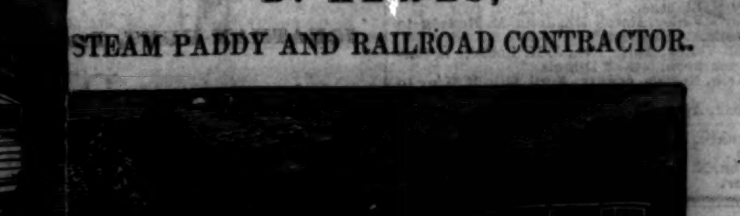
STANDARD OF GOLD.—The following information was given in the *Times* of Jan. 10, 1867, by "One of the Trade." Thinking it will be more easy of reference if transferred to, and indexed in, the pages of "N. & Q.," I send you the substance for insertion.

"Two years ago there was an alteration made in the quality of the gold marked in Goldsmiths' Hall, it being represented to the President of the Board of Trade that it would be advantageous alike to the manufacturer and the public; and instead of there being only two different standards there are now five, viz.: 22, 18, 15, 12, and 9 carats. If, on the purchase of a watch, the cases, instead of bearing the mark of '18 carat,' the gold of which would be worth 67s. per oz., should be marked on '12 carat,' the gold is only worth 45s. per oz., and the purchaser has been legally robbed of the difference in value, which, supposing the cases to weigh one oz. 10 dwts., would be 33s.

"When purchasing a gold watch, therefore, see that the cases are marked '18 carat;' if they are not so marked, do not make the purchase."

Roydon Hall, Diss. GEO. E. FRERE.





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THREE HUNDRED ACRES!!

BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LAID OFF A tract or land called

"*UNIVERSITY MOUND SURVEY.*"

Some two hundred and fifty-odd Lots, 100x120 feet, have already been sold to the wealthiest class of our citizens, and a tract of twenty-five acres has been conveyed to the Trustees of

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

For the purposes and uses of a University.

THE SPEEDY CONSTRUCTION OF THE COLLEGE BUILDING IS NO LONGER PROBLEMATICAL.

This alone will greatly enhance the value of the property. The high standing of those who have purchased, furnishes a sure guarantee that the neighborhood will be all that is desirable, and that the improvements that they will make upon the property will be of such a character as to also add greatly to the value of the surrounding property. The location is desirable and beautiful, and is in the exact line of the city's progress.

The undersigned now proposes to lay off a tract of

300 Acres of Land

—FOR A—

Public Park!

Also to lay off a strip of land around the entire Park

150 Feet in Depth.

He proposes to form a Corporation to be called the "Central Park Association," with a Capital Stock of $600,000, divided into 600 shares of $1,000 each. He proposes to sell 600 lots, 100 by 120 feet on the University Mound Survey, for $500 each, and for each lot the purchaser may take, he shall in addition be entitled to one full paid share of the Stock of the Park Corporation. As soon as four hundred lots are taken and paid for, the strip of land surrounding the Park will be conveyed to the Park Corporation for the benefit of the Members of the Association, and the 300-Acre Park will be conveyed to the City and County of San Francisco for the uses and purposes of a Public Park, but to be improved and adorned according to the plans and under the supervision of the Central Park Association, the Mayor and the Street Commissioner of the City and County of San Francisco to be ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees of said Association.

The undersigned does not flatter himself that all who may enter into this enterprise will so solely for the purpose of establishing a park, but he does feel confident that every man who has the least foresight or knowledge upon the subject of the growth of cities, and the value of property adjoining public parks, will not hesitate a moment about investing money in the enterprise.

The investment of five hundred dollars in the lot alone will pay more than two per cent. per month for ten years to come, while the strip of land surrounding the Park having a frontage, as it will, of over three miles, will in a few years' time be worth an immense sum of money.

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Five Hundred Dollars

can rest content, and assured that he has his money safely invested; that he has a lot for a homestead secured, and that the ever-growing city and lines of railroad stretching thitherward, are rapidly enhancing its value, as it is the value of his stock in the

Park Association,

while the man who is ambitious, who lives that posterity may know him, may rest assured that his name shall be inscribed upon a monument in the centre of the Park in letters that shall be as enduring as the marble upon which it shall be chiselled beneath the following:

"This Central Park was laid off and forever dedicated to the people of San Francisco by the united efforts of those whose names are inscribed upon this monument in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Like them, do not forget to do something for posterity."

Persons desirous of taking an interest in the enterprise will please call on the undersigned, at his office, No. 605 Montgomery street.

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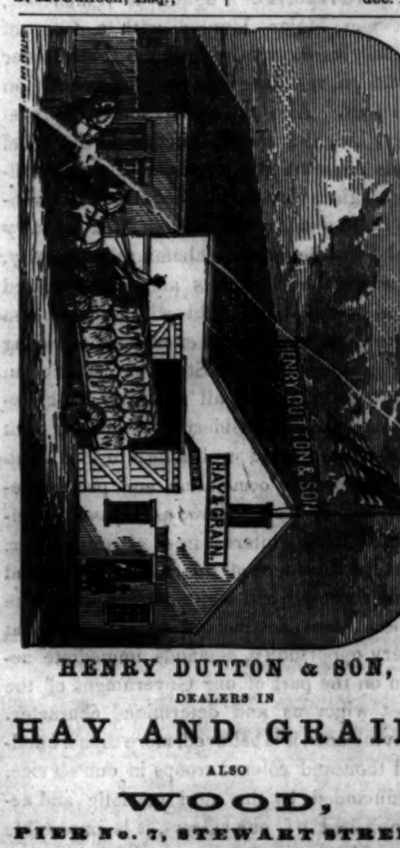
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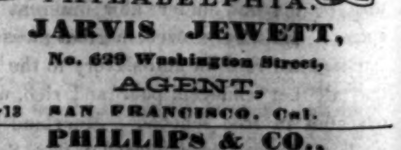
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